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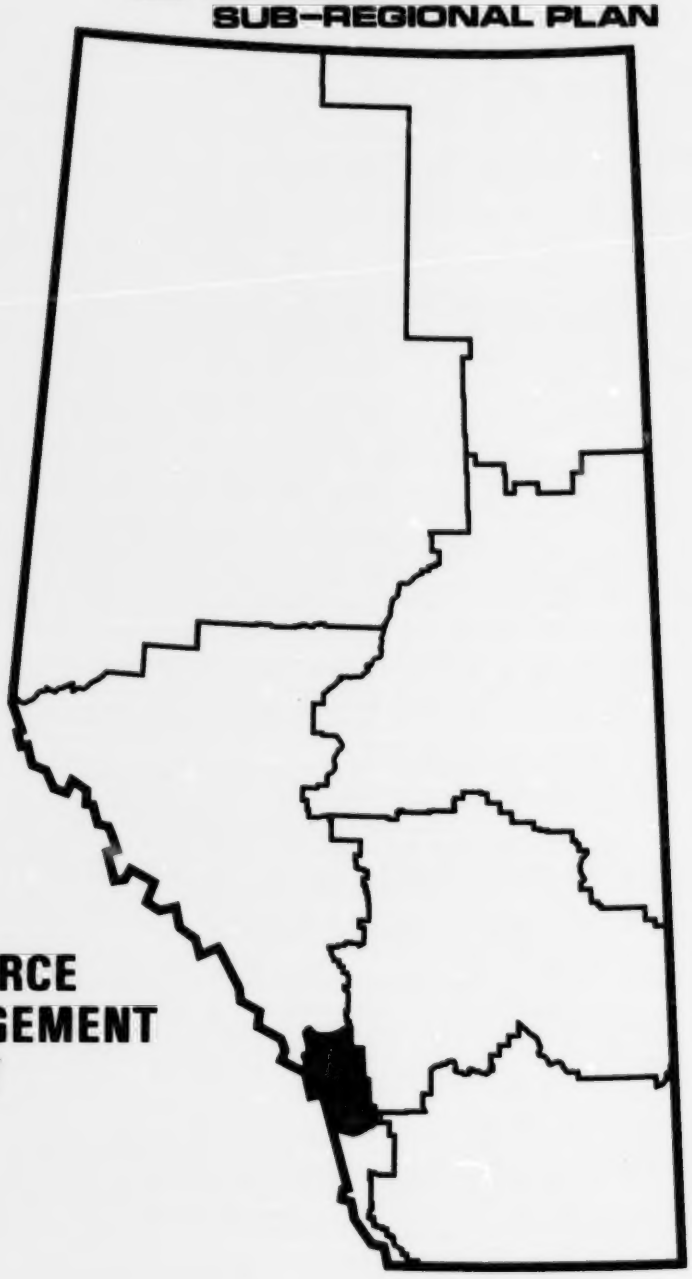
INTEGRATED RESOURCE PLAN:
KANANASKIS COUNTRY
SUB-REGIONAL PLAN



RESOURCE MANAGEMENT POLICY

Alberta

ENERGY AND NATURAL RESOURCES
Resource Evaluation and Planning Division

Integrated Resource Plan:
KANANASKIS COUNTRY
Sub-Regional Plan.

RESOURCE MANAGEMENT POLICY

1982
Edmonton

Alberta
Energy and Natural Resources
Resource Evaluation and Planning Division

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RESOURCE INTEGRATION COMMITTEE

DECISION SHEET NO. _____

DATE August 6, 1982

ITEM

Resource Management Policy for Kananaskis Country Integrated Resource Plan (File 4950-10-38)

BACKGROUND/ATTACHMENTS

The K.C. planning team submitted the Management Options package to R.I.C. in September, 1981. Based on decisions generated from review of this package, the Resource Management Policy was developed, with Draft 2 being submitted to R.I.C. in June, 1982.

DECISION/REQUEST

The Committee approves Draft 2 as the Resource Management Policy for Kananaskis Country subject to the revisions made at the July 22 R.I.C. meeting. The Policy will provide direction to the planning team in the development of the Plan Design and Final Plan.

SIGNATURES

E.C. Wyldman, Chairman

COMMENTS

As this document will be distributed for comment and review to local municipalities and representatives of the A.I.P.A.C. public interest groups, further revisions may be necessary.

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1. INTRODUCTION

The Kananaskis Country Planning Area (see Figure 1) is a 4180 km^2 tract of land in southwestern Alberta approximately 36 km southwest of the city of Calgary. It is in the Eastern Slopes Region of the province covered by A Policy for Resource Management of the Eastern Slopes. It also contains the Kananaskis Country Recreation Area covered by the Policy for Recreation Development of Kananaskis Country. Both of these policies were approved by Cabinet in 1977. A Coal Development Policy for Alberta, approved in 1976, also applies to the planning area. Because of the number of policy documents covering the planning area and because of the financial commitment of the Alberta government to the development of its recreational potential, Kananaskis Country can be considered a unique area.

The Resource Integration Committee approved the planning area as a priority for integrated management planning in April, 1979. This was based on the need for the formulation of an overall future development strategy in Kananaskis Country incorporating resource capabilities and limitations with recreational use and demands.

Subsequent to this, an interdepartmental planning team was formed under the direction of the Resource Planning Branch of Alberta Energy and Natural Resources. The first task of the team was to prepare a Terms of Reference. This document, which was approved by

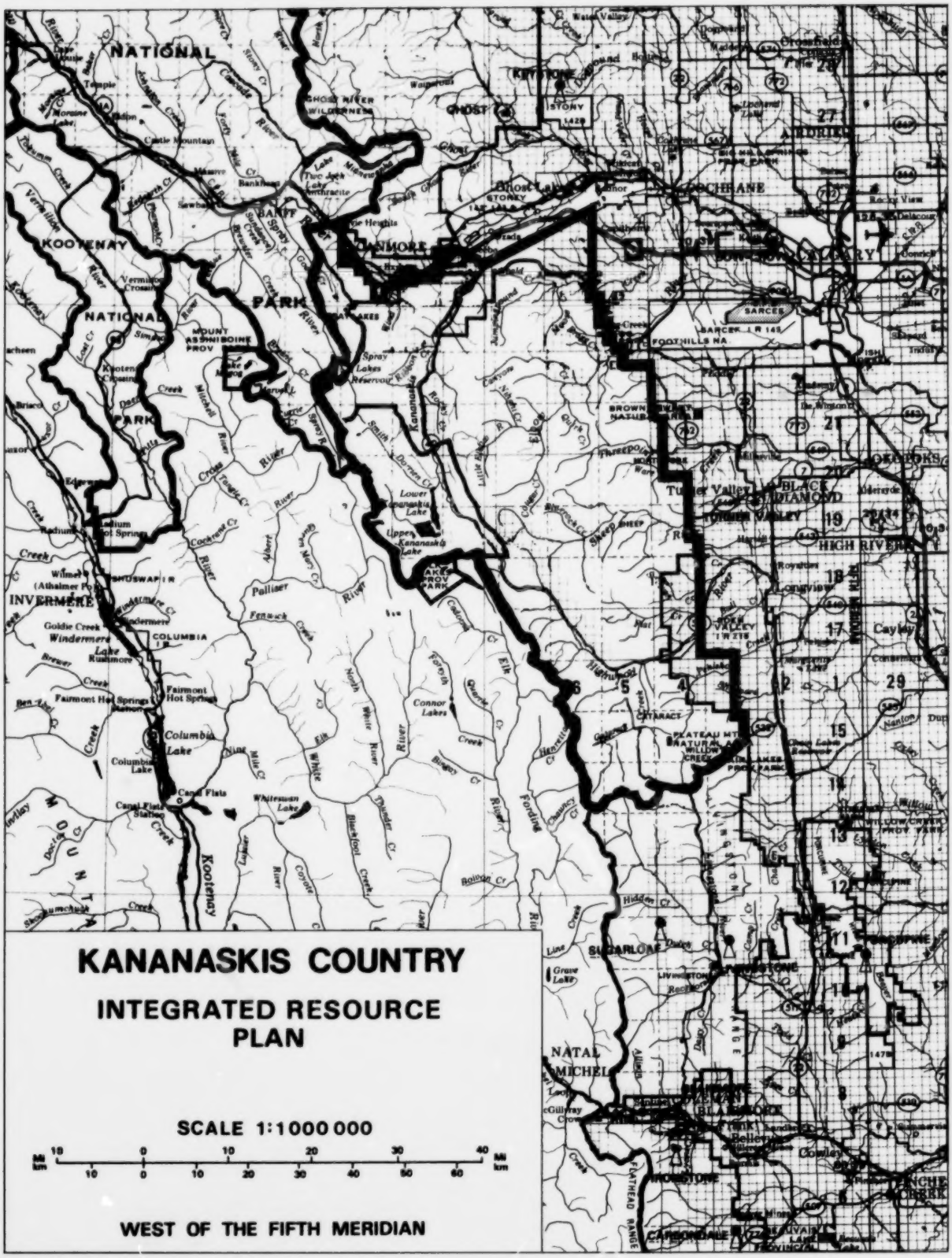

Figure 1 REGIONAL LOCATION

the Resource Integration Committee in January, 1980, set out the boundaries of the planning area[1] and provided guidance for the completion of the project in terms of the planning process and methodology to be used and the goals to be achieved.

This present document is the culmination of the management policy formulation step of the planning process defined in the Terms of Reference. The planning team has analysed and evaluated the resources of the Kananaskis Country Planning Area in terms of their capability to sustain levels of use, the present use of and demand for each resource, the potential for future development and the objectives and policies of the participating agencies. This information is very briefly condensed in Appendix 1. Based on this

---

1. The boundaries of the planning area are defined as follows:

   - The western boundary follows the Alberta / British Columbia provincial border and the eastern boundary of Banff National Park.
   - The northern boundary follows the northern boundary of Improvement District #5 and the southern boundary of the Stoney Indian Reserve.
   - The eastern boundary principally follows the Eastern Slopes Regional boundary except in Twp. 15 where the Green Area / White Area boundary is followed.
   - The southern boundary follows the height of land between Cataract Creek and the Oldman River drainage and the Forestry Trunk Road (S.R. 940) / Johnson Creek Road (S.R. 532).

assessment, the team developed a number of management options[1] which satisfied the broad management objectives[2] established for the planning area. These options were presented to the Resource Integration Committee which selected a direction for resource management in the area. The present document is a statement of this Resource Management Policy which will provide direction to the planning team in preparing alternative designs and the final plan for the area. The Resource Management Policy and the final plan based upon it will apply only to land and resource uses on Crown lands.

Section 2 of this document lists, alphabetically, the broad management objectives for the entire planning area and then defines the priority assigned to each objective.

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1. Management Option -- a set of objectives and basic strategy for their implementation (zoning scheme) for the management of various resource sectors.

2. Broad Management Objective -- a comprehensive, yet specific, management objective for an individual resource sector.

Because of the large geographic area of Kananaskis Country and the complexity of the landscape and resource management concerns present, the planning area has been divided into five resource management areas for ease of presentation and discussion. These areas, which have similar intent statements and objectives, are:

Area A -- Kananaskis-Spray
Area B -- Upper Elbow-Upper Sheep
Area C -- Elbow-Jumpingpound
Area D -- Sheep-Threepoint
Area E -- Highwood

Section 3 defines more specifically the broad management objectives and priorities for each of these five areas and then describes the zoning designations established to allow for the achievement of these objectives. The zoning is illustrated on the map which accompanies this document. Because the planning area is covered by A Policy for Resource Management of the Eastern Slopes, the zoning is presented in terms of modifications to the regional zoning established in that policy. Intent statements for the eight zones used in the Eastern Slopes Policy can be found in the original document and in the Glossary to this document.

Section 4, following the description of the zoning, sets out a list of activities permitted, restricted or prohibited in each zone. This list, in the form of a matrix, is taken directly from the Eastern Slopes Policy.

The Resource Management Policy is an intermediate document in the planning process. Establishing a refined direction for the planning team, this document also acts as an interim statement of the progress made towards the Final Plan.

Completion of the management policy formulation step (with this document) does not preclude further zoning revisions in the next steps of the planning process, i.e., further examination of information and objectives may indicate the need for additional refinements to the zone boundaries.

The next document, the Plan Design will involve further refinement of the resource management objectives and development of resource management guidelines.

2. PLANNING AREA OBJECTIVES AND PRIORITIES

This section of the Resource Management Policy defines the broad management objectives which have been established for the planning area as a whole. They have been expressed as they relate to a particular resource, not with any specific agency. No priority is implied by the order of objectives. Priorities are listed following the objectives. Where one or more statements have been assigned the same number, they have the same priority.

> *The over-riding policy of all agencies responsible for the implementation of the plan will be to ensure that the utilization and development of the resources of the planning area occur in a manner consistent with principles of conservation and environmental protection.*

2.1 Broad Management Objectives

Ecological and Historical Resources

To protect both representative and unique areas of natural (environmental or scenic) or cultural (historic or archaeologic) provincial significance for the recreational, scientific and educational use of Albertans.

Fisheries Resources

To increase the abundance, diversity and recreational use opportunities of the fishery resource in Kananaskis Country by:

1. protecting and improving existing fish habitat;
2. creating new fish habitat;
3. maintaining a naturally reproducing fish population; and
4. supplementing natural populations and developing new populations through fish stocking programs.

Petroleum, Natural Gas, Coal and Mineral Resources

To provide for the orderly exploration and development (including the provision of adequate access) of petroleum, natural gas, coal and mineral resources where it is compatible with environmental considerations or with areas of high recreational value. To this end, the integrity of the guidelines for gas and oil exploration and development in Kananaskis Country, as announced by the Minister of Energy and Natural Resources in September, 1980, shall not be weakened. Oil and gas exploration will not be permitted in Zone 1 as defined in A Policy for Resource Management of the Eastern Slopes, however, any existing oil or gas field in Areas C, D and E described in this document may be developed to the point of recovering the economic limits of the reserves in place. Access for this purpose will be granted on a very limited scale, under stringent

operating conditions and only when the environment, including wildlife, can be protected and satisfactory reclamation performed. In addition, the existence of petroleum and natural gas must have been identified in an existing well in the opinion of the Mineral Resources Division, and the access deemed necessary in order to develop the field.

Range Resources

To provide a properly managed forage base for use by wildlife and domestic livestock, and for protection of watershed values. Present levels of use by domestic livestock will be maintained. However, modifications of use will occur in order to comply with A Policy for Resource Management of the Eastern Slopes. Where grazing will be reduced in order to comply with the Eastern Slopes Policy, a combination of range improvement, identification of alternate areas and more intensive range management will be required to maintain the overall amount of domestic livestock grazing.

Recreation

To achieve the intent of the Policy for Recreation Development of Kananaskis Country by providing a wide range of high quality leisure and recreational opportunities. These opportunities will be responsive to current demand and anticipated future use and to the maintenance of a high quality environment. To this end, recreation

will be the priority use on high quality and representative landscapes where recreational activities and facilities are environmentally acceptable, and compatible with wildlife values. Guidelines for the type and level of recreational use and facility development will be developed to retain the aesthetic landscape characteristics required to suit the philosophy and needs of the major categories of recreationists.

The recreational development of Kananaskis Country will be coordinated with the facilities and programs available in the surrounding areas. This will include trail systems, traveller information services, sanitation and other municipal services, emergency services and housing requirements. As well, recreational facilities should complement, not duplicate, existing developments.

Research, Environmental Education and Interpretation

To maintain the necessary land base for existing research projects and to accommodate new research programs.

To inform and educate people on the conservation, preservation and management of resources in Kananaskis Country and to foster understanding and appreciation of the natural and cultural landscape.

Timber Resources

To manage the permanent commercial forest land base within the Green Area on a sustained yield basis to provide a continuous supply of timber to wood utilizing industries and local residents.

To protect the forest from fire, insects and disease with disturbed lands being reclaimed and reforested in accordance with existing regulations. Salvage and sanitation cuts will be allowed where necessary to ensure maintenance of aesthetics and a quality forest environment.

To integrate timber harvesting with other forest land use activities such as recreational developments, watershed management, range improvements or fish and wildlife habitat improvements to the point where total public benefits are maximized.

Tourism

To develop parts of Kananaskis Country as a major year-round travel destination area. The management of recreational facilities will be based on satisfying first local demand, second provincial demand and third out of province demand.

To provide opportunities for the private sector to participate in developments which cater to the needs of Kananaskis Country users.

Transportation

To provide adequate access to serve the recreation and resource users of Kananaskis Country. Roads will be designed and constructed to minimize damage to the environment and ensure a high level of user safety. Roads providing access to recreational developments or providing circular scenic routes will be designed and constructed to maximize the enjoyment of scenery.

Water Resources

To maintain water quality, quantity and flow regime as it relates to:

1. provision of water for instream and downstream users;
2. provision of habitat for fish and wildlife populations;
3. provision of quality recreational experiences; and
4. minimization of erosion and stream sedimentation.

Wildlife Resources

To maintain or enhance the numbers, distribution and diversity of native wildlife in Kananaskis Country. The amount and variety of positive consumptive and non-consumptive human-wildlife interactions will be maximized to satisfy the needs of the major groups of recreationists. Hunting and trapping activities will be maintained wherever possible.

2.2 Management Priorities

1. Maintenance of water quality, quantity and flow regime.
2. Provision of a wide range of tourism, leisure and recreational opportunities.
3. Maintenance of the abundance, diversity, distribution and recreational use of the fish and wildlife resource.
4. Provision for the management and development of renewable and non-renewable natural resources, including range resources, energy resources (coal, hydro, petroleum and natural gas), timber resources (harvesting, protection, reforestation) and fur resources.
5. Protection of historic and archaeologic resources. Protection of selected representative and unique areas of natural interest.
6. Maintenance and encouragement of research, education and interpretation programs.
7. Provision of opportunities for the private sector to participate in recreation and service center developments in selected areas.

3. RESOURCE MANAGEMENT POLICY

3.1 Resource Management Area A -- Kananaskis-Spray

3.1.1 Description

The boundaries of the Kananaskis-Spray area (see Figure 2) are defined as follows:

- The western boundary follows the Alberta / British Columbia provincial border and the eastern boundary of Banff National Park.
- The northern boundary follows the northern boundary of Improvement District #5.
- The eastern boundary follows the height of land marking the Kananaskis drainage on one side and the Jumpingpound, Elbow and Sheep drainages on the other.
- The southern boundary follows the southern boundary of Kananaskis Provincial Park.

3.1.2 Management Intent

The bulk of the Kananaskis-Spray area will be oriented to the preservation of environmentally sensitive terrain, watershed protection, the preservation of rare, fragile or representative landscapes,

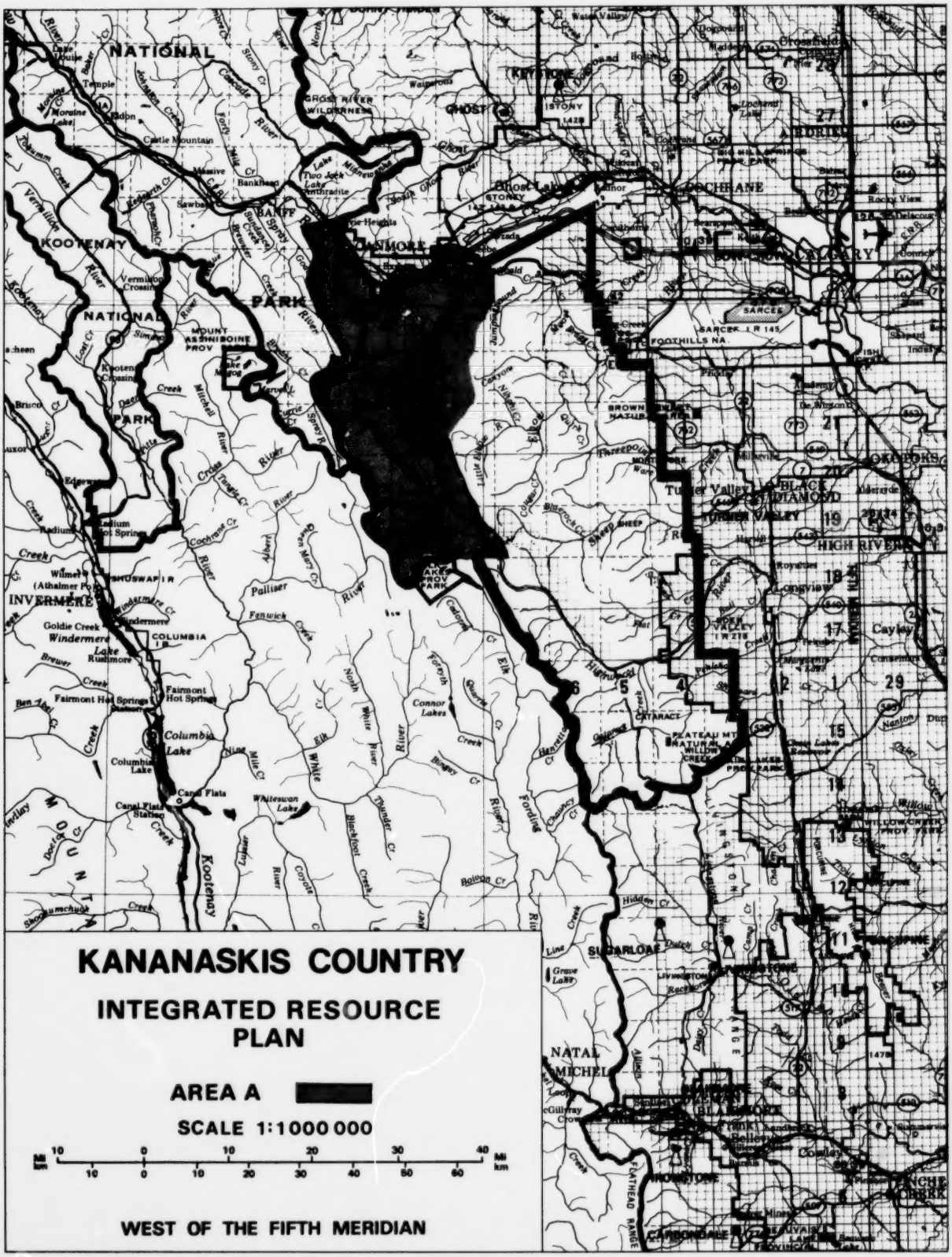

Figure 2 AREA A LOCATION KANANASKIS-SPRAY

the maintenance of aesthetically pleasing landscapes and the protection of critical wildlife ranges. Dispersed extensive recreation is compatible with this intent. As well, intensive commercial and public recreation development will take high priority along the major transportation corridors paralleling the Kananaskis and Spray River valleys.

The research and study sites of the Marmot Creek watershed will be safeguarded.

Utilization of natural resources within a multiple use context will be discouraged in favour of recreation and protection priorities. However, hydro-electric power generation capabilities will be maintained.

3.1.3 Broad Management Objectives

Ecological and Historical Resources -- To protect both representative and unique areas of natural or cultural provincial significance for the recreational, scientific and educational use of Albertans.

Fisheries Resources -- To increase the abundance, diversity and recreational use opportunities of the fishery resource. Specific to the area, methods of decreasing the impact of the power generating facilities will be investigated.

Petroleum, Natural Gas, Coal and Mineral Resources -- Exploration for and development of petroleum and natural gas resources will not be permitted in this area. No new dispositions of coal or mineral rights will be considered. Existing coal leases will be administered in accordance with A Coal Development Policy for Alberta.

Range Resources -- To provide a forage base for use by wildlife and for protection of watershed values. Domestic livestock grazing on public lands does not presently occur due to low productivity of forage species suitable for use by livestock, and will not be permitted.

Recreation and Tourism -- To provide a wide range of leisure, tourism and recreational opportunities. Recreation will be the priority use on landscapes where environmentally acceptable and where priority has not been given to wildlife. Facilities and services will be grouped where possible and designed to be in harmony with the physical environment. The range of opportunities to be provided by the government will be year-round, non-mechanized, and both intensive and extensive, including the following:

a) trails (non-motorized) -- all types; except that equestrian trail development will be limited with the emphasis on providing links between the Canmore Corridor and the Elbow area;
b) camping (primitive and service);

c) day use and interpretation;

d) boating opportunities; and

e) touring -- scenic loop road (Kananaskis Trail).

Opportunities will be provided to the private sector to construct and manage recreation-oriented commercial developments capable of year-round operation (e.g., golf course, alpine village, downhill ski resort). Developments associated with the 1988 Olympics will be accommodated.

Research, Education and Interpretation -- To maintain the land base necessary for the continuance of research projects. The use of the former Kananaskis Forest Experiment Station for environmental education will continue to be investigated.

Timber Resources -- To protect the forest from fire, insects and disease, and to reclaim cut over lands. Disturbed lands to follow natural regeneration successional cycles. No dispositions of timber will be allowed except where salvage and sanitation cuts are necessary to promote a healthy and vigorous forest. Timber management plans will integrate harvesting with other land use activities such as recreational developments, watershed management and fish and wildlife habitat improvements.

Water Resources -- To maintain water quality, quantity and flow regime and to prevent accelerated soil erosion.

To maintain power generation capabilities on the Kananaskis and Spray Rivers.

Wildlife Resources -- To maintain or enhance the numbers, distribution and diversity of native wildlife. This will involve the protection of critical ranges, in particular:

a) the Wind Ridge-Pigeon Mountain-Ribbon Creek area;
b) the Wedge-Evan Thomas area;
c) the Three Sisters area; and
d) the Opal Range.

Where possible, hunting and trapping opportunities will also be maintained.

3.1.4 Management Priorities

1. Maintenance or improvement of water quality, quantity and flow regime.
2. Provision of a wide range of leisure and recreation opportunities.
3. Maintenance or enhancement of the abundance, diversity, distribution and recreational use of the fish and wildlife resource.
4. Protection of representative and unique areas of ecologic, archeologic and historic interest.
4. Maintenance and encouragement of research and educational programs.
5. Maintenance of trapping opportunities.
6. Maintenance of hydro-electric generating capabilities.

3.1.5 Designations

Zone 1: Prime Protection -- West of the M^{c}Connell Fault[1], all those areas identified as being "upper slopes"[2] in the Ecological Land Classification, with a few exceptions (see Zones 2, 3 and 8), will be in the Prime Protection Zone. East of the M^{c}Connell Fault, all of the alpine ecoregion and those portions of

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1. The M^{c}Connell Fault is a prominent geologic feature running in a NE-SW direction through the planning area demarcating the two major physiographic regions in Kananaskis Country (Foothills to the east and Mountains to the west).

2. For a definition of upper slopes, see Appendix I.

the subalpine and montane ecoregions characterized by bedrock, extreme slopes and/or actively eroding colluvial slopes, will be in the Prime Protection Zone.

Zone 2: Critical Wildlife -- The Wind-Pigeon and the Wedge-Evan Thomas areas as delineated from Fish and Wildlife Division data will be designated as Critical Wildlife Zones.

Zone 3: Special Use -- The Marmot Creek watershed.

Zone 4: General Recreation -- All those areas identified as being "valley bottoms"[1] in the Ecological Land Classification with a few exceptions (see Zones 7 and 8) will form the General Recreation Zone.

Zone 5: Multiple Use -- Those areas east of the M^{c}Connell Fault not in the Prime Protection, General Recreation or Facility Zones will be in the Multiple Use Zone.

Zone 7: Industrial -- The Spray, Three Sisters, Barrier, Pocaterra and Interlakes power developments.

Zone 8: Facility -- A variety of areas are designated for facility development. Most of these are recreation developments, either existing or proposed, although educational and research establishments are also accommodated. Most of the developments are

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1. For a definition of valley bottoms, see Appendix I.

private commercial facilities, although some are government-operated. Facility Zones cover the following areas:

a) Pigeon Mountain Ski Resort (area covered by lease).

b) Fortress Mountain Ski Resort (area covered by lease).

c) Fortress Junction (proposed commercial service centre development).

d) Core zone of Kananaskis Provincial Park along east side of Lower Kananaskis Lake (government development) to cover campgrounds, interpretive and special use facilities, visitor centres and administration and maintenance facilities.

e) Evan-Thomas Development Area which includes the Ribbon Creek Youth Hostel, proposed Alpine Village, Evan Thomas Golf Course, Kananaskis Ranger Station, Evan Thomas Campground, proposed recreational vehicle campground and Wedge Pond. Zone boundaries are primarily "valley bottom" lines, except along the southwest where, in order to discourage development west of the Kananaskis River, the river is followed.

f) Experimental Station buildings and University of Calgary Environmental Science Centre (formerly part of the Kananaskis Forest Experiment Station).

g) Existing cottage subdivision on east shore of Lower Kananaskis Lake.

3.2 Resource Management Area B -- Upper Elbow-Upper Sheep

3.2.1 Description

The boundaries of the Upper Elbow-Upper Sheep area (see Figure 3) are defined as follows:

- The southern, western and northern boundaries follow the height of land marking the Kananaskis and Highwood drainages on one side and the Elbow and Sheep drainages on the other.
- The eastern boundary generally coincides with the McConnell Fault.

3.2.2 Management Intent

The Upper Elbow-Upper Sheep area is the only large part of the planning area which exists in a near natural wildland condition. For this reason, high priority will be given to the preservation and conservation of the environmentally sensitive terrain and valuable aesthetic resource of the area. Watershed protection will be of paramount concern, along with the preservation of rare or fragile biologic communities, representative areas of natural landscape and

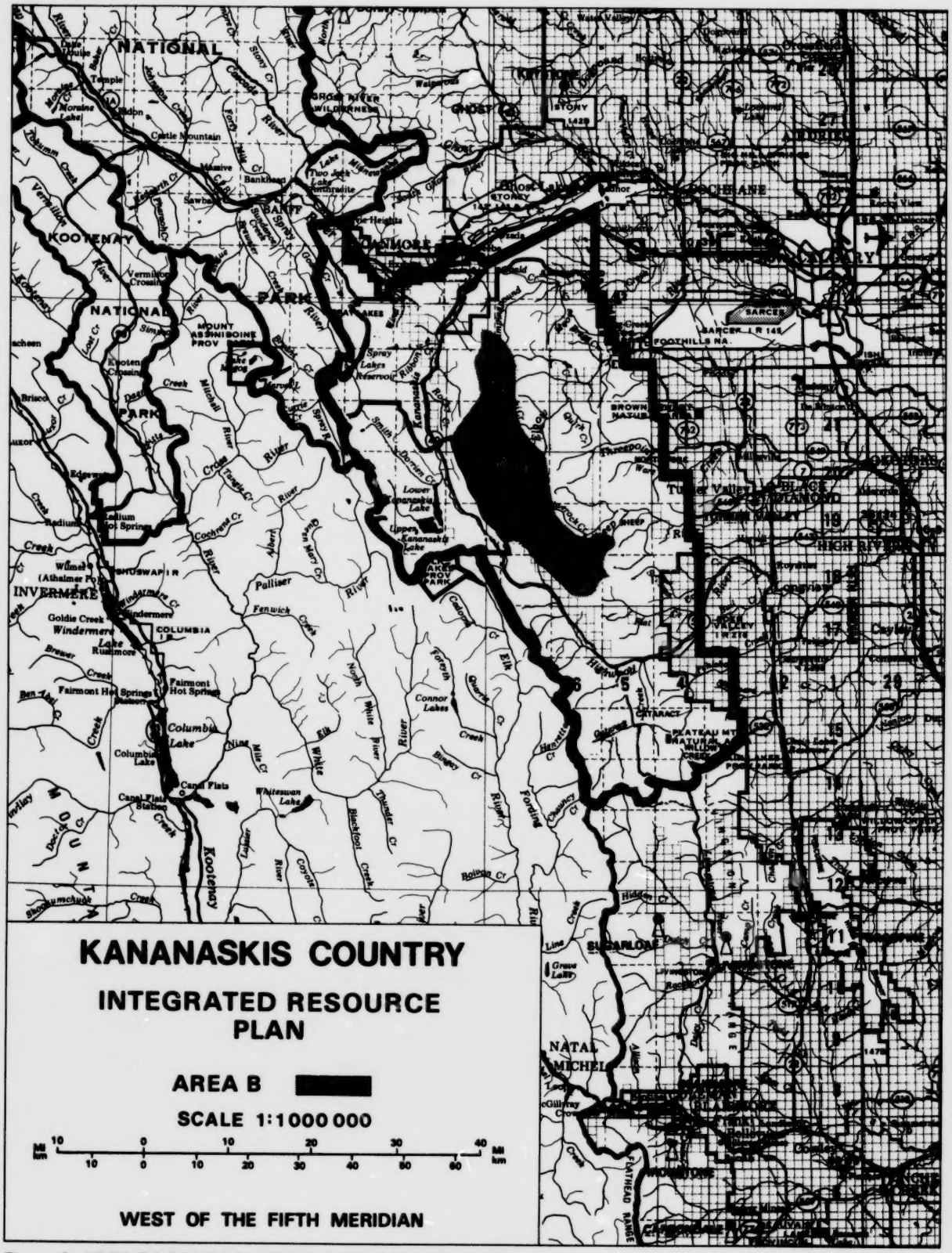

Figure 3 AREA B LOCATION UPPER ELBOW-UPPER SHEEP

critical wildlife ranges. Dispersed and extensive "back-country" recreational activities will also be allowed. The access road through the area along the Little Elbow and Sheep Rivers will be closed permanently. Utilization of natural resources will be discouraged in favour of retaining the wilderness character of the area.

3.2.3 Broad Management Objectives

Ecological and Historical Resources -- To protect both representative and unique areas of natural or cultural provincial significance for the recreational, scientific and educational use of Albertans.

Fisheries Resources -- To maintain the abundance, diversity and recreational use opportunities of the fishery resource.

Petroleum, Natural Gas, Coal and Mineral Resources -- Exploration for and development of petroleum and natural gas resources will not be allowed in this area. Exploration and development of mineral resources, including coal, will also be discouraged.

Range Resources -- To provide a forage base for use by wildlife and for protection of watershed values. Domestic livestock grazing on public lands does not presently occur due to low productivity of forage species suitable for use by livestock, and will not be permitted.

Recreation -- Recreation in this area will be geared towards maintenance of the natural environment and conservation of natural landscape values. The range of recreational opportunities to be provided by the government will be extensive, summer season only and non-mechanized, including the following:

a) trails -- non-motorized;
b) primitive camping -- designated, backcountry sites; and
c) wildland recreation opportunities.

Timber Resources -- To protect the forest from fire, insects and disease and to reclaim and reforest disturbed lands. No disposition of timber will be allowed except where salvage and sanitation cuts are necessary to promote a healthy and vigorous forest.

Water Resources -- To maintain water quality, quantity and flow regime, and to prevent accelerated soil erosion.

Wildlife Resources -- To maintain or enhance the numbers, distribution and diversity of native wildlife. This will include the protection of critical ranges in the Upper Sheep. Hunting and trapping activities will be maintained but means of access will be limited to some extent by the ban on mechanized vehicles.

3.2.4 Management Priorities

1. Maintenance of water quality, quantity and flow regime.
1. Maintenance or enhancement of the natural environment and landscape.
2. Maintenance of the abundance, diversity, distribution and recreational use of the fish and wildlife resource.
3. Provision of a limited range of extensive, non-mechanized recreational opportunities.
4. Protection of representative and unique areas of ecologic, archeologic and historic interest.
5. Maintenance of trapping opportunities.

3.2.5 Designations

Zone 1: Prime Protection -- The entire area will be in the Prime Protection Zone.

3.3 Resource Management Area C -- Elbow-Jumpingpound

3.3.1 Description

The boundaries of the Elbow-Jumpingpound area (see Figure 4) are defined as follows:

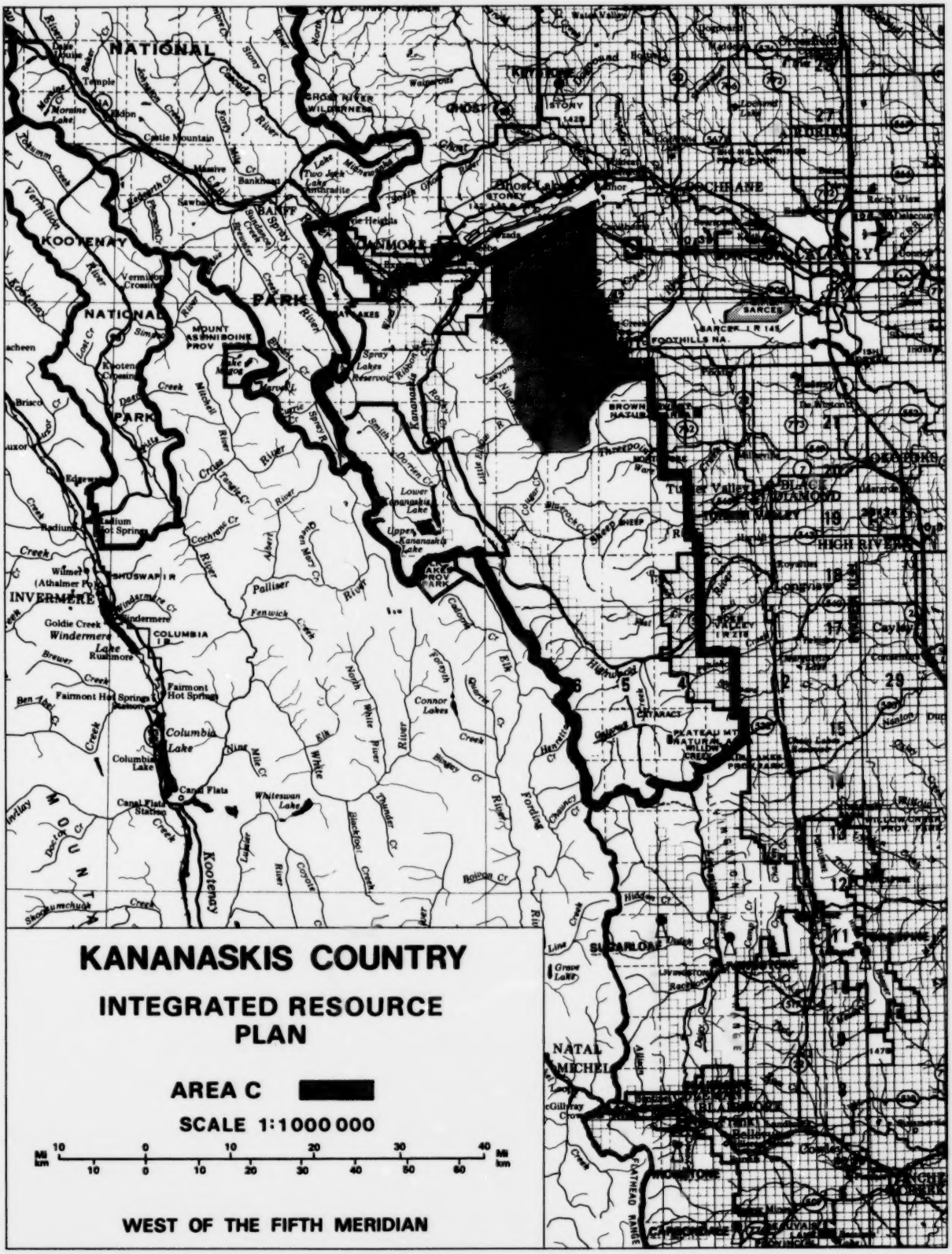

Figure 4 AREA C LOCATION ELBOW-JUMPINGPOUND

- The western boundary generally coincides with the McConnell Fault.
- The northern boundary follows the southern boundary of the Stoney Indian Reserve.
- The eastern boundary follows the Eastern Slopes Regional boundary.
- The southern boundary follows the height of land marking the Elbow drainage on one side and the Fish and Threepoint drainage on the other.

3.3.2 Management Intent

The Lower Elbow and Jumpingpound watersheds will be oriented towards the management and development of resources in a multiple use context. However, general recreation will be a priority use along the Elbow Falls and Powderface Trails. Specific areas having highest priority for protection from a watershed or wildlife perspective will also be recognized.

3.3.3 Broad Management Objectives

Ecological and Historical Resources -- To protect both representative and unique areas of natural or cultural provincial significance for the recreational, scientific and educational use of Albertans. Of specific importance in this area will be the protection of a new major archeologic site at Sibbald Flats.

Fisheries Resources -- To increase the abundance, diversity and recreational use opportunities of the fishery resource. In particular, Jumpingpound Creek, Bragg Creek and Quirk Creek, which are recognized as key spawning streams for Bow River trout, will require protection.

Petroleum, Natural Gas, Coal and Mineral Resources -- To allow exploration for and development of petroleum and natural gas resources. As far as possible, the impact on the surface of infrastructure development will be limited. Activity in certain critical areas may be restricted or prohibited. The integrity of the guidelines for oil and gas exploration and development in Kananaskis Country, as announced by the Minister of Energy and Natural Resources in September, 1980, will be maintained.

Although exploration and development of coal resources is not presently allowed, future activities will be subject to A Coal Development Policy for Alberta.

Range Resources -- To provide a properly managed forage base for use by domestic livestock and wildlife, and for protection of watershed values through:

a) maintenance of the present levels of use by domestic livestock and wildlife, and expand use where the capability exists if demand increases;

b) expansion of rangelands where possible to accommodate reductions in areas with conflicting land uses and policies. In order to maintain and improve the capacity for wildlife and livestock on public land, a combination of range improvement, identification of alternate areas and more intensive range management is required; and

c) improvement of rangelands where forage productivity has declined from the encroachment of non-palatable brush species by removal of the brush and establishment of productive forage species.

Recreation and Tourism -- To provide a wide range of high quality tourism, leisure and recreational activities. This range of opportunities will include intensive, year-round, mechanized and non-mechanized forms of recreation, including the following:

a) trails (non-mechanized);
b) off-highway vehicle activity;
c) serviced camping;
d) intensive recreation;
e) day use and interpretation; and
f) touring -- scenic loop road (Sibbald Creek Trail/Powderface Trail/Elbow Falls Trail).

Facilities and services will be grouped where possible and designed to be in harmony with the physical environment. Private sector

development of commercial facilities and services, capable of year-round operation, will be allowed. Developments associated with the 1988 Olympics will be accommodated.

Timber Resources -- To manage the permanent commercial forest land base within the Green Area on a sustained yield basis to provide a continuous supply of timber to wood utilizing industries and local residents. Only short term timber allocations of 1-5 year term in the form of local timber permits (LTPs) to local farmers and ranchers and commercial timber permits (CTPs) to commercial operators will be allowed. Priority will be given to supplying local users or commercial operators depending on the demand for LTPs or CTPs. Harvesting will not be allowed where major conflicts with recreation occur.

To protect the forest from fire, insects and disease with disturbed lands being reclaimed and reforested in accordance with existing regulations. Salvage and sanitation cuts will be allowed where necessary to ensure maintenance of aesthetics and quality forest environment.

To integrate timber harvesting with other forest land use activities such as recreational developments, watershed management, range improvements or fish and wildlife habitat improvements to the point where total public benefits are maximized.

Water Resources -- To maintain water qulity, quantity and flow regime and to prevent accelerated soil erosion.

Wildlife Resources -- To maintain or enhance the numbers, distribution and diversity of native wildlife. In particular, this will require the protection of critical range along Bryant Creek, around Powderface and Forget-me-not Ridges and on the "Elbow Knob". Hunting and trapping opportunities will also be maintained.

3.3.4 Management Priorities

1. Maintenance of water quality, quantity and flow regime.
2. Provision of recreational opportunities.
2. Provision for the management and development of natural resources including range resources, timber resources, fur resources and petroleum and natural gas resources.
3. Maintenance or enhancement of the abundance, diversity, distribution and recreational use of the fish and wildlife resource.
4. Protection of areas of ecologic, archaelogic or historic significance.

3.3.5 Designations

Zone 1: Prime Protection -- As defined by the Ecological Land Classification, all of the alpine ecoregion and those portions of the

subalpine ecoregion characterized by bedrock, extreme slopes and/or actively eroding colluvial slopes will be in the Prime Protection Zone*.

Zone 2: Critical Wildlife -- Corridors along Jumpingpound, Bryant, Bragg and Quirk Creeks, as defined by the Ecological Land Classification fluvial system, will be placed under a Critical Wildlife designation. A block of land, known as the "Elbow Knob", between Powderface Ridge and the Elbow River will also be designated Zone 2.

Zone 3: Special Use -- All federal Crown lands in the White Area will be classified as Special Use.

Zone 4: General Recreation -- Those areas defined as "valley bottoms" in the Ecological Land Classification along the Powderface Trail, around Sibbald Flats, and along the Elbow River east of the Elbow Falls Recreation Area will be designated General Recreation. At the south end of the Powderface Trail, the Elbow and Little Elbow Rivers will define the southern boundary of the Zone 4 rather than the "valley bottom".

Zone 5: Multiple Use -- The remainder of the area will be zoned Multiple Use.

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* Note: Extensive day use and interpretation facilities along the transportation corridor paralleling Canyon Creek are viewed as compatible with the Zone 1 designation on the Moose Mountain area.

3.4 Resource Management Area D -- Sheep-Threepoint

3.4.1 Description

The boundaries of the Sheep-Threepoint area (see Figure 5) are defined as follows:

- The western boundary generally coincides with the McConnell Fault.
- The northern boundary follows the height of land marking the Elbow drainage on one side and the Fish and Threepoint drainages on the other.
- The eastern boundary follows the Eastern Slopes Regional boundary.
- The southern boundary follows the height of land marking the Sheep drainage on one side and the Highwood drainage on the other.

3.4.2 Management Intent

A variety of activities will occur in the Lower Sheep, Threepoint and Fish watersheds including recreation, timber harvesting, grazing and petroleum and natural gas exploration. As well, the conservation of the valuable fisheries and wildlife resource will be of high priority.

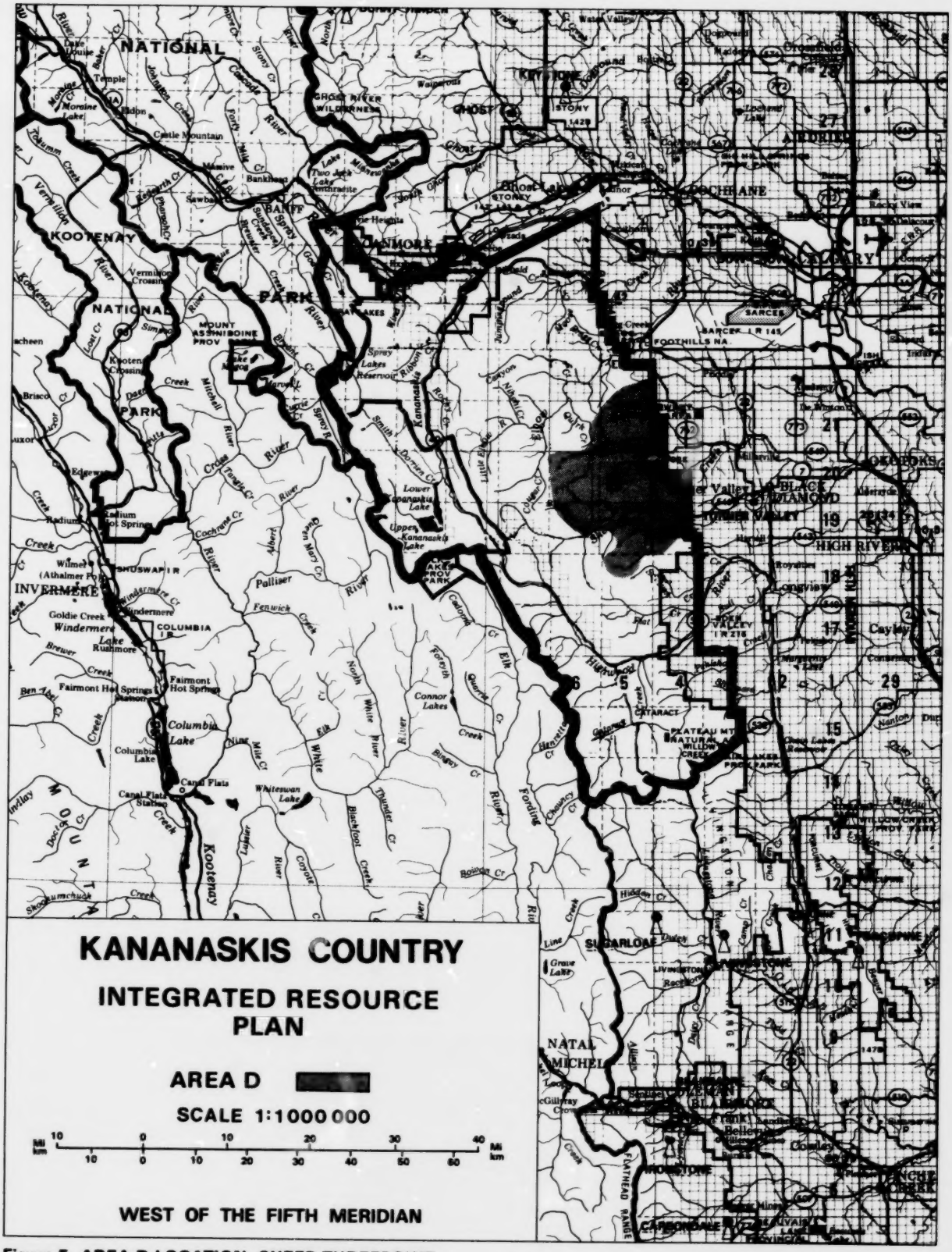


Figure 5 AREA D LOCATION SHEEP-THREEPOINT

3.4.3 Broad Management Objectives

Ecological and Historical Resources -- To protect both representative and unique areas of natural or cultural provincial significance for the recreational, scientific and educational use of Albertans.

Fisheries Resources -- To increase the abundance, diversity and recreational use opportunities of the fishery resource. In particular, Fish Creek, Fisher Creek, Threepoint Creek, Ware Creek and Muskeg Creek, which are recognized as key spawning streams for Bow River trout, will require protection.

Petroleum, Natural Gas, Coal and Mineral Resources -- To provide for the orderly exploration and development of petroleum and natural gas resources where it is compatible with the environment. The integrity of the guidelines for gas and oil exploration and development in Kananaskis Country, as announced by the Minister of Energy and Natural Resources in September, 1980, will not be weakened.

Although exploration and development of mineral resources, including coal, is not presently occurring, future activities will be subject to A Coal Development Policy for Alberta.

Range Resources -- To provide a properly managed forage base for use by domestic livestock and wildlife, and for protection of watershed values through:

a) maintenance of the present levels of use by domestic livestock and wildlife, and expand use where the capability exists if demand increases;

b) expansion of rangelands where possible to accommodate reductions in areas with conflicting land uses and policies. In order to maintain and improve the capacity for wildlife and livestock on public land, a combination of range improvement, identification of alternate areas and more invensive range management is required; and

c) improvement of rangelands where forage productivity has declined from the encroachment of non-palatable brush species by removal of the brush and establishment of productive forage species.

Recreation and Tourism -- To provide a wide range of tourism, leisure and recreational activities. In the Threepoint-Fish area, this range of opportunities will include extensive, year-round, mechanized and non-mechanized forms of recreation:

a) trails (non-motorized);

b) off-highway vehicle activity;

c) serviced camping; and

d) day use and interpretation.

In the Sheep area, the range of opportunities to be provided will be even more extensive, year-round and non-mechanized, including the following:

a) trails (non-motorized);
b) serviced camping; and
c) day use and interpretation.

Research, Education and Interpretation -- To maintain the land base necessary for the continuance of ongoing research projects associated with the R.B. Miller Biological Research Station.

Timber Resources -- To manage the permanent commercial forest land base within the Green Area on a sustained yield basis to provide a continuous supply of timber to wood utilizing industries and local residents. A portion of this land base will be managed for Christmas tree production. Harvesting will not be allowed where major conflicts with recreation occur.

To protect the forest from fire, insects and disease with disturbed lands being reclaimed and reforested in accordance with existing regulations. Salvage and sanitation cuts will be allowed where necessary to ensure maintenance of aesthetics and quality forest environment.

To integrate timber harvesting with other forest land use activities such as recreational developments, watershed management, range improvements or fish and wildlife habitat improvements to the point where total public benefits are maximized.

Water Resources -- To maintain water quality, quantity and flow regime and to prevent accelerated soil erosion.

Wildlife Resources -- To maintain or enhance the numbers, distribution and diversity of native wildlife. In particular, this will require the protection of the following critical ranges:

a) Forget-me-not Ridge, Upper Threepoint Creek, Volcano Ridge (bighorn sheep);
b) Windy Point, Death Valley, John Ware Ridge (elk, moose, deer);
c) Sheep River Wildlife Sanctuary (bighorn sheep); and
d) Green Mountain, Mount Hoffman (elk).

As much as possible, hunting and trapping opportunities will be maintained.

3.4.4 Management Priorities

1. Maintenance of water quality, quantity and flow regime.
1. Maintenance or enhancement of the natural environment and landscape.

2. Provision for the management and development of natural resources, including grazing, timber, fur and petroleum and natural gas resources.
2. Maintenance or enhancement of the abundance, diversity, distribution and recreational use of the fish and wildlife resource.
2. Provision of a range of recreational opportunities.
3. Protection of representative and unique areas of ecologic, archaeologic and historic interest.
3. Maintenance of research and educational opportunities.

3.4.5 Designations

Zone 1: Prime Protection -- As defined by the Ecological Land Classification, all of the alpine ecoregion and those portions of the subalpine ecoregion characterized by bedrock, extreme slopes and actively eroding colluvial slopes will be in the Prime Protection Zone.

Zone 2: Critical Wildlife -- The following areas as delineated from Fish and Wildlife Division data will be designated Critical Wildlife Zones:

a) the intervening area between the Prime Protection Zones on Volcano and Forget-me-not Ridges;
b) a large area covering Death Valley, John Ware Ridge, Windy Point, Sheep River between Sandy M^{c}Nab and Sheep Falls, Gorge Creek and Green Mountain; and

c) the fluvial systems, as defined by the Ecological Land Classification, of Fish, Fisher, Threepoint, Muskeg and Ware Creeks.

Zone 4: General Recreation -- The Bluerock, Sandy McNab and North Fork Recreation Areas will be designated General Recreation.

Zone 5: Multiple Use -- The remainder of the area will be zoned Multiple Use.

3.5 Resource Management Area E -- Highwood

3.5.1 Description

The boundaries of the Highwood area (see Figure 6) are defined as follows:

- The western boundary follows the Alberta / British Columbia provincial border.
- The northern boundary follows the southern boundary of Kananaskis Provincial Park and the height of land marking the Sheep drainage on one side and the Highwood drainage on the other.
- The eastern boundary follows the Eastern Slopes Regional boundary except in Twp. 15 where the Green Area / White Area boundary is followed.
- The southern boundary follows S.R. 532 and 940 until Wilkinson

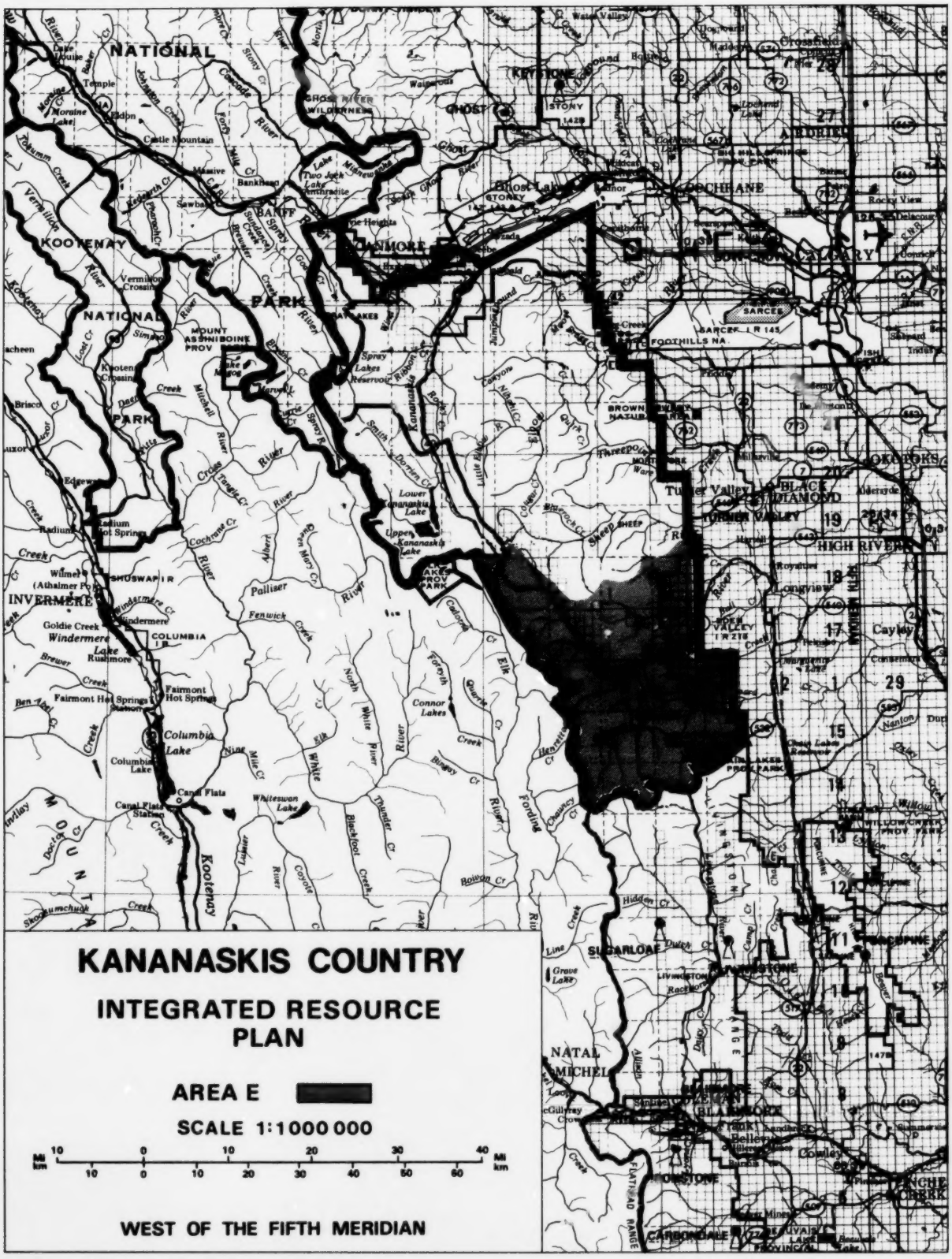


Figure 6 AREA E LOCATION HIGHWOOD

Summit and then follows the height of land dividing the Highwood and Oldman drainages.

3.5.2 Management Intent

As identified in both the Eastern Slopes and Kananaskis Country Policies, the Highwood area will be oriented towards the preservation and conservation of the valuable aesthetic and wildlife resources. Watershed protection will be of paramount concern, along with the preservation of environmentally sensitive terrain, representative areas of natural landscape and critical wildlife ranges. Resource management and recreational development will be allowed where they do not conflict with the major intent.

3.5.3 Broad Management Objectives

Ecological and Historical Resources -- To protect both representative and unique areas of natural or cultural provincial significance for the recreational, scientific and educational use of Albertans. The Plateau Mountain Ecologic Reserve is a particularly significant resource of this type.

Fisheries Resources -- To increase the abundance, diversity and recreational use opportunities of the fishery resource. Pekisko Creek, a key trout stream of the Bow River fishery, will in particular require protection. Cataract Creek will be managed to maintain

its natural character with fisheries identified as being of paramount concern.

Petroleum, Natural Gas, Coal and Mineral Resources -- To allow for the continued exploration for and development of petroleum and natural gas resources east of the Highwood and Livingstone Ranges. The continuance of petroleum and natural gas activities will be investigated west of the Highwood and Livingstone Ranges. Limited exploration for coal resources in areas and using methods described by the Coal Policy will be permitted.

Range Resources -- To provide a properly managed forage base for use by domestic livestock and wildlife, and for protection of watershed values through:

a) maintenance of the present levels of use by domestic livestock and wildlife, and expand use where the capability exists if demand increases;

b) expansion of rangelands where possible to accommodate reductions in areas with conflicting land uses and policies. In order to maintain and improve the capacity for wildlife and livestock on public land, a combination of range improvement, identification of alternate areas and more intensive range management is required; and

c) improvement of rangelands where forage productivity has declined from the encroachment of non-palatable brush species by removal of the brush and establishment of productive forage species.

Recreation and Tourism -- Recreation in the Highwood unit will be geared towards the maintenance and conservation of natural landscape and wildlife values. In the main Highwood Valley, the range of recreational opportunities to be provided will be extensive, non-mechanized and summer use only. Only limited backcountry and highway-oriented day use facility development will be provided. In the Pekisko and Cataract areas, the range of opportunities to be provided will be less extensive, year-round, mechanized and non-mechanized including the following:

a) trails -- hiking (Great Divide Trail), snowmobiling, cross-country skiing;
b) camping -- regular and group campgrounds. Random camping will be tolerated along the Johnson Creek Road unless or until it affects the environmental quality of the area;
c) day use and interpretation; and
d) touring -- scenic loop road (Kananaskis Trail / Spitzee Trail).

Opportunities will be provided to the private sector to manage a commercial service facility in the Highwood Junction area on a summer

only basis. Year-round operation of this facility and the development of commercial accommodation will not be allowed.

Timber Resources -- To manage the permanent commercial forest land base within the Green Area on a sustained yield basis to provide a continuous supply of timber to wood utilizing industries and local residents. Harvesting will not be allowed where major conflicts with recreation occur.

To protect the forest from fire, insects and disease with disturbed lands being reclaimed and reforested in accordance with existing regulations. Salvage and sanitation cuts will be allowed where necessary to ensure maintenance of aesthetics and quality forest environment.

To integrate timber harvesting with other forest land use activities such as recreational developments, watershed management, range improvements or fish and wildlife habitat improvements to the point where total public benefits are maximized.

Water Resources -- To maintain water quality, quantity and flow regime, and to prevent accelerated soil erosion.

Wildlife Resources -- Wildlife values will have high priority in the Highwood unit. The numbers, distribution and diversity of native wildlife will be maintained or enhanced. To this end, no serviced campgrounds will be developed north of Highwood Junction, and Highway 40 between Kananaskis Provincial Park and Highwood Junction will remain closed in the winter. Critical wildlife areas, as follows, will be protected and managed primarily for their wildlife values:

a) Highwood Junction, Strawberry Hills and the Highwood Valley north to Lineham Meadows (winter ungulate range);
b) Marston-Fir-Deep Creeks (deer);
c) Trap Creek (moose);
d) North Sullivan Creek (moose);
e) Mist Ridge-Mist Mountain (summer ungulate range);
f) Plateau Mountain-Hailstone Butte (bighorn sheep);
g) Highwood-Oldman Divide (summer ungulate range); and
h) Pekisko-Sheppard Divide (elk).

Hunting and trapping opportunities will also be maintained.

3.5.4 Management Priorities

1. Maintenance of water quality, quantity and flow regime.
1. Maintenance or enhancement of landscape and aesthetic values.
2. Maintenance or enhancement of the abundance, diversity, distribution and recreational use of the fish and wildlife resource.

The range resource will be equally recognized for domestic livestock production.

3. Provision for the management and development of natural resources, including petroleum and natural gas, coal, timber and fur.
3. Provision of a limited range of recreational opportunities.
4. Protection of representative or unique areas of ecologic, archaeologic and historic interest.

3.5.5 Designations

Zone 1: Prime Protection -- As defined by the Ecological Land Classification, all of the alpine ecoregion and those portions of the subalpine ecoregion characterized by bedrock, extreme slopes and/or actively eroding colluvial slopes, with a few exceptions (see Zone 3), will be in the Prime Protection Zone. As in the existing Eastern Slopes Policy, the watershed boundary on the west side of Cataract Creek will be used to identify the Zone 1 boundary. The upper Highwood above the confluence of Mist and Storm Creeks will all be in Prime Protection.

Zone 2: Critical Wildlife -- The following areas as delineated from Fish and Wildlife Division data will be designated Critical Wildlife Zones:

a) all areas in the Cataract watershed above 6,500 feet in elevation

not in the Prime Protection Zone. This will include the Highwood-Oldman Divide and the alpine-subalpine interface along the High Rock Range;

b) the fluvial system of Pekisko Creek and the Pekisko-Sheppard Divide;

c) a large area centred on Highwood Junction including the Highwood Valley as far north as Lineham Meadows, the Strawberry Hills, and Fir-Marston-Deep-Trap Creeks;

d) North Sullivan Creek; and

e) the fluvial system, as defined by the Ecological Land Classification, of Cataract Creek west of Highway 940.

Zone 3: Special Use -- The Eden Valley Indian Reserve and the Plateau Mountain Ecological Reserve will be designated Special Use.

Zone 5: Multiple Use -- The remainder of the area will be zoned for Multiple Use.

4. RESOURCE ACTIVITIES

As indicated in the Introduction, direction for the preparation of this Resource Management Policy was taken mainly from A Policy for Resource Management of the Eastern Slopes. This policy stated fairly specifically the intent of each of the eight land use zones. In order to help achieve this intent, a matrix was developed and included in the policy document which outlines what activities are permitted, restricted and prohibited in each zone. This matrix in the form of a table follows. This table is intended to be consistent throughout the Eastern Slopes and, therefore, applies to Kananaskis Country.

TABLE OF PERMITTED ACTIVITIES BY LAND USE ZONES

ACTIVITY \ ZONE	1 PRIME PROTECTION	2 CRITICAL WILDLIFE	3 SPECIAL USE	4 GENERAL RECREATION	5 MULTIPLE USE	6 AGRICULTURE	7 INDUSTRIAL	8 FACILITY
Non-Mechanical Recreation	/	/	R	/	/	/	R	/
Fishing	/	/	R	/	/	/	R	/
Hunting	/	/	R	R	/	/	R	X
Trails (Non-motorized)	R	R	R	/	/	/	R	/
Off Highway Vehicle Activity	X	R	R	R	/	/	/	/
Primitive Camping	R	R	R	/	/	/	X	X
Serviced Camping	X	X	R	/	/	R	X	/
Intensive Recreation	R	X	R	/	/	X	X	/
Scientific Study	/	R	R	R	/	/	/	/
Trapping	/	R	R	R	/	/	X	X
Logging	X	R	R	R	/	/	/	R
Cultivation	X	X	R	X	R	/	X	R
Domestic Grazing	X	R	R	R	/	/	X	R
Petroleum & Natural Gas Exploration and Development	X	R	R	R	/	/	/	R
Mineral Exploration and Development	X	R	R	X	/	/	/	X
Coal Exploration and Development	X	R	R	R	/	/	/	X
Transportation and Utility Corridors	R	R	R	R	/	/	/	/
Commercial Development	X	X	R	R	R	R	X	/
Industrial Development	X	X	R	X	/	R	/	R
Residential	X	X	R	X	R	/	R	/

/ Permitted Uses - Uses that will be allowed under normal guidelines and land use regulations.

X Not Permitted - Uses that are not compatible with the intent or capabilities of a land use zone.

R Restricted - Uses that may be compatible under certain circumstances and stricter than normal controls.

APPENDIX 1

Summary of Background Information

INTRODUCTION

As the Kananaskis Country planning team did not prepare a Background Paper as part of the planning process, it was felt necessary to assemble a brief summary of information in order to supply some background and support material for the Resource Management Policy described in this document. This appendix is a capsulization of information pertaining to the land and resources found within the Kananaskis Country Planning Area. The major sources of input to this paper are the information packages, including the Ecological Land Classification, supplied to the plan by agencies involved in the project. This paper is not intended to supersede these original sources. The degree of generalization inherent in this type of presentation makes it valid only for policy level decisions. If more specific information is required at any time, the original sources should be consulted.

In order to better understand the resources of the planning area, the planning team divided the area into planning units. These planning (or eco-watershed) units were based on watersheds as defined by the Ecological Land Classification. Information in this appendix is presented for ten land or resource uses for each of the ten eco-watershed units considered by the planning team. As objectives and management intents were developed, these eco-watershed units were abandoned by the planning team in favour of the five resource management areas described in this document.

For each land or resource use discussed, the information is organized to emphasize the five major factors regarding a resource that can be useful in developing a Resource Management Policy.

These five factors are:

Capability -- The inherent ability of an area to produce or sustain the use of a resource or activity;

Present Use -- All factors pertaining to the existing use of land or resources, including locations and land dispositions for use, the users and levels of utilization;

Potential -- Identifies any additional resources or land, if any, that could be available for use over and above existing use (i.e., Capability - Present Use = Potential);

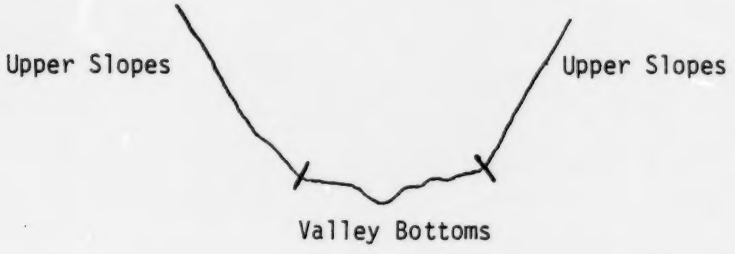
Demand -- Indicates factors influencing the present level of use of a resource or the land, or factors indicating an anticipated use in the future; and

Policy and Other Implications -- Includes any policy statements from Cabinet or senior management that have been considered 'givens' and any other significant items which do not conveniently fit into the other categories.

The capability ratings for grazing, recreation, timber and wildlife are for the "valley bottoms", as defined by the Ecological

Land Classification, as these areas are generally the limiting factor for the development of facilities. The evaluation is also of a preliminary nature, suitable for policy level decisions. A more quantitative assessment is presently being developed by the planning team for use at the more detailed design level of planning.

The distinction between the "valley bottoms-lower slopes" and "upper slopes-ridge crests" has been defined by the Ecological Land Classification. The study area is a glaciated landscape and contains typically U-shaped valleys. Facility developments are typically located in the valley bottoms due to slope restrictions. The basic ecological line was drawn in the planning area according to the following diagram.



The slopes and local relief vary between the three physiographic regions found in Kananaskis Country.

Physiographic Province	Valley Bottoms		Upper Slopes	
	Slope(%)	Local Relief(m)	Slope(%)	Local Relief(m)
Mountains	0-30	100	31-100	1000
High Foothills	0-15	100	16-100	800
Low Foothills	0-9	60	10-45	300

KANANASKIS COUNTRY INTEGRATED RESOURCE PLAN
Summary of Background Information

Eco-Watershed Unit	Land/Resource Use	Capability	Present Use	Potential	Demand	Policy and Other Implications
SPRAY Area 270 km² Valley Bottoms 40 km²	Archeological/ Historical	Shoreline of Spray Reservoir has moderate archeological sensitivity				
	Ecological	1. Mt. Buller rock glacier 2. Engelmann Spruce stand at south end of Spray Reservoir (oldest known in province)	Proposed Special Ecological Reserve (Mt. Buller)			
	Fisheries	Angling capability is fair	Watridge and Spray Lakes are stocked. Enhancement project on Spray Lake. Spray Lake is only lake trout fishery in Kananaskis Country	Low (due to fluctuating water levels)	Moderate	
	Grazing	Grass productivity · low 20 km² · not capable 20 km²	Nil	Low	Low	Longstanding policy not to allow grazing
	Mineral (Coal)	High where Kootenay Formation present	Nil	Low	Low	Coal Policy – Category 1 – No exploration or development
	Petroleum and Natural Gas	Low	Nil	Low	Low	E & NR policy not to allow petroleum and natural gas dispositions
	Recreation	Facility development capability · moderate 30 km² · low 10 km² Lake capability · low (limitations · logs, cold) River capability · low (limitations · narrow)	Spray Lake Campground (unserviced) Minor hunting, fishing, hiking, cross-country skiing Access corridor to Banff/Mount Assiniboine	Low · water-oriented recreation Moderate ·camping/day use High · snowmobiling	High Major recreational facility, including downhill skiing at "Assiniboia"	Kananaskis Country policy prohibits off-highway vehicles, including snowmobiles. Development in Spray Valley will impact on Banff National Park

Summary of Background Information – Continued

Eco-Watershed Unit	Land/Resource Use	Capability	Present Use	Potential	Demand	Policy and Other Implications
Spray Continued –	Timber	Tree productivity · moderate 40 km²	Nil (Historical Use)	Moderate	Moderate	E & NR policy to phase out timber harvesting
	Water	Water quantity · moderate (20" - 30")	Comprises 1% of Bow River Basin, but supplies 3% of flow Hydro generating dam at Three Sisters (3 M.W.)	Moderate	High	Watershed concerns are paramount in Eastern Slopes
	Wildlife	Browse productivity · high 10 km² · moderate 20 km² · low 10 km² See grazing for grass productivity Winter availability of grass and browse · low 40 km²	Elk and sheep range throughout valley Critical range for goats around Three Sisters and Kananaskis Range Hunting, trapping, non-consumptive uses	Low	Moderate	

Summary of Background Information – Continued

Eco-Watershed Unit	Land/Resource Use	Capability	Present Use	Potential	Demand	Policy and Other Implications
LOWER KANANASKIS Area 410 km² Valley Bottoms 90 km²	Archeological/ Historical	Shoreline of Kananaskis River has high archeological sensitivity Historical sites · Ribbon Creek coal mine and Town of Kovach · POW Camp at KFES				
	Ecological		Proposed Educational Natural Areas 1. Marmot Wind Creek Basins 2. Mt. Lorette Proposed Supplementary Ecological Reserve 1. Upper Evan Thomas		Environmental Education Centre at site of former KFES	Existence of A.F.S. Research Station, University of Calgary Environmental Sciences Centre
	Fisheries	Angling capability is fair	Ribbon, Lillian, Upper and Lower Galatea Lakes and Kananaskis River beaverdams are stocked Enhancement projects on Wedge Pond, golf course ponds and Kananaskis Oxbow Pond	Low (due to fluctuating water levels)	High	
	Grazing	Grass productivity · moderate 20 km² · low 50 km² · not capable 10 km²	Nil	Low	Low	Longstanding policy not to allow grazing
	Mineral (Coal)	High where Kootenay Formation present	Several leases in Wind/Pigeon area No active operations	Moderate	Low	Coal Policy – Category 1 – No exploration or development – except for small area of Category 4 – Exploration and development allowed in Wind-Pigeon area
	Petroleum and Natural Gas	Low	Nil	Low	Low	E & NR policy not to allow petroleum and natural gas dispositions

Summary of Background Information – Continued

Eco-Watershed Unit	Land/Resource Use	Capability	Present Use	Potential	Demand	Policy and Other Implications
Lower Kananaskis Continued –	Recreation	Facility development capability · high 30 km² · moderate 40 km² · low 20 km² Lake capability · low (limitations-small, cold) River capability · moderate (limitations - fluctuating levels)	Campgrounds · Evan Thomas, Eau Claire · back-country campsites Golf Course Youth Hostel Ski Resorts · Pigeon Mt./Fortress Ribbon Creek Alpine Village Fortress Jct. Service Centre Travel Alberta Information Centre Hiking, fishing, cross-country skiing, day-use, boating Minor hunting, rock climbing, cycling	High	High 1981, 1983 Boy Scout Jamboree site north of Barrier Lake	Recreation development guided by Kananaskis Country Policy Kananaskis Country Policy prohibits off-highway vehicles
	Timber	Tree productivity · high 10 km² · moderate 50 km² · low 20 km²	Nil (Historical Use)	Moderate	Moderate	E & NR policy not to allow long-term timber dispositions
	Water	Water quantity · high (>30")	Comprises 4% of Bow River Basin but supplies 14% of flow (includes Upper Kananaskis) Hydro generating dam at Barrier (12.9 M.W.) Marmot Creek Watershed Research	High	High	Watershed concerns are paramount in Eastern Slopes
	Wildlife	Browse productivity · moderate 60 km² · low 20 km² See grazing for grass productivity Winter availability of grass · high 20 km² · moderate 10 km² · low 30 km² Winter availability of browse · high 20 km² · moderate 50 km² · low 20 km²	Moose and deer range throughout valley bottoms Critical elk and sheep ranges on Wedge/Evan Thomas and Ribbon/Pigeon; Critical goat range in Opal, Fisher and Kananaskis Ranges Hunting, trapping, non-consumptive uses	Moderate Possible river otter re-introduction project in Kananaskis Country	Moderate	

Summary of Background Information – Continued

Eco-Watershed Unit	Land/Resource Use	Capability	Present Use	Potential	Demand	Policy and Other Implications
UPPER KANANASKIS Area 390 km² Valley Bottoms 110 km²	Archeological/ Historical	Area surrounding Kananaskis River and Lakes, North Kananaskis Pass and Smith Dorrien Valley have high archeological sensitivity				
	Fisheries	Angling Capability Kananaskis Lakes - good Alpine Lakes - fair/good Streams - fair	Many lakes are stocked Enhancement project on Kananaskis Lakes Rawson Lake serves as brood pond	Low (due to fluctuating water levels)	High	
	Grazing	Grass productivity - low 80 km² - not capable 30 km²	Nil	Low	Low	Longstanding policy not to permit grazing
	Mineral (Coal)	High where Kootenay Formation present	Existing leases in Highwood Pass area No active operations	Moderate	Low	Coal Policy – Category 1 – No exploration or development - except for small area on Highwood Pass which is Category 2 – limited exploration, no development.
	Petroleum and Natural Gas	Low	Nil	Low	Low	E & NR policy not to permit petroleum and natural gas dispositions
	Recreation	Facility development capability - moderate 70 km² - low 20 km² Lake capability - moderate (many limitations) River capability - moderate (limitation - fluctuating levels)	Campgrounds - Canyon, Elkwood, Boulton, Interlakes - backcountry campsites Trails - hiking, cross-country skiing, bicycle, interpretive Boat launches Visitor Centre Special user facility Cottage subdivision on Lower Kananaskis Lake	Low	High	Area managed by Provincial Parks as K.P.P., except for cottage subdivision

Summary of Background Information -- Continued

Eco-Watershed Unit	Land/Resource Use	Capability	Present Use	Potential	Demand	Policy and Other Implications
Upper Kananaskis Continued --	Timber	Tree productivity · high 20 km² · moderate 40 km² · low 10 km²	Nil (Historical Use) Reforestation ongoing in Smith-Dorrien	Moderate	Moderate	No timber dispositions in K.P.P.
	Water	Water quantity · high (>30")	Comprises 4% of Bow River Basin,but supplies 14% of flow (includes Lower Kananaskis) Hydro generating dams at Pocaterra and Interlakes	High	High	Watershed concerns are paramount in Eastern Slopes
	Wildlife	Browse productivity · high 10 km² · moderate 50 km² · low 20 km² See grazing for grass productivity Winter availability of grass and browse · moderate 30 km² · low 80 km²	Moose and deer range throughout valley bottoms Elk range throughout area Sheep, goats range throughout upper slopes Critical goat habitat in Opal/Spray/Kananaskis Ranges Grizzly range Kananaskis/Spray Ranges Migratory route through Burstall Pass Trapping, non-consumptive uses	Moderate	Moderate	

Summary of Background Information – Continued

Eco-Watershed Unit	Land/Resource Use	Capability	Present Use	Potential	Demand	Policy and Other Implications
JUMPINGPOUND Area 270 km Valley Bottoms 50 km	Archeological/ Historical	Strip centered on Jumpingpound/ Sibbald Creeks has high archeological sensitivity Major archeological site at Sibbald Flats				
	Ecological		Existing Natural Area · Ole Buck Mt. (proposed to be converted to Supplementary Ecological Reserve)			
	Fisheries	Angling capability · high	Beaverdams on Sibbald and Bateman Creeks and Sibbald Lake are stocked	High	High	Jumpingpound Creek rated a key fisheries stream
	Grazing	Grass productivity · high 20 km² · low 10 km² · not capable 10 km²	5 leases in White Zone totalling 14 973 A. and carrying 379 head of cattle Jumpingpound Allotment 3 983 A.U.M.s	Low Range Improvement potential 611 A.	High	E.S.P. · Grazing restricted in Zone 2 and 4 Approximately 1 025 A.U.M.s affected
	Mineral (Coal)	Not capable	Nil	Nil	Low	Coal Policy – Category 1 · No exploration or development
	Petroleum and Natural Gas	High See Recreation for facility development capability	West Jumpingpound Gas Field 9 producing wells, 2 abandoned, 3 being drilled Many dispositions	High	High	
	Recreation	Facility development capability · high 20 km² · low 30 km² River capability · low (limitation · narrow)	Campgrounds · Sibbald, Pine Grove Group Trails · snowmobile, equestrian, hiking Boys and Girls Club of Calgary Camp	Moderate	High	Sibbald Flat Snow Vehicle Zone
	Timber	Tree productivity · moderate 20 km² · low 10 km² · not capable 20 km²	Low	Moderate	Moderate	A.F.S. request for permanent Forest Land Base

Summary of Background Information – Continued

Eco-Watershed Unit	Land/Resource Use	Capability	Present Use	Potential	Demand	Policy and Other Implications
Jumpingpound Continued –	Water	Water quantity low (<20")	Comprises 3% of Bow River Basin and contributes 4% of flow	High · reservation for water power development on Sibbald Creek	High	Watershed concerns are paramount in Eastern Slopes
	Wildlife	Browse productivity · high 20 km² · moderate 20 km² See grazing for grass productivity Winter availability of grass and browse · high 10 km² · moderate 10 km² · low 20 km²	Moose, deer, elk range throughout area Critical moose range on Bateman and Bryant Creeks Significant low-altitude pika colony at Sibbald Creek Hunting, trapping, non-consumptive uses	High	High	

Summary of Background Information – Continued

Eco-Watershed Unit	Land/Resource Use	Capability	Present Use	Potential	Demand	Policy and Other Implications
ELBOW Area 730 km² Valley Bottoms 150 km²	Archeological/ Historical	Corridor along Elbow, Little Elbow has high archeological sensitivity Corridors along Quirk, Bragg and Ford Creeks have moderate archeological sensitivity				
	Ecological	Combination of features on Forget-me-not Ridge Moose Mt. Ice Caves	Proposed Educational Natural Areas - Moose Mt., Bragg Creek Proposed Supplementary Ecological Reserve - Elbow-Sheep Divide			
	Fisheries	Angling capability - good	Beaverdams on Ford Creek and Elbow River are stocked Elbow Lake and Rae Lake are stocked	High	High	
	Grazing	Grass productivity - high 10 km² - low 70 km² - not capable 50 km²	4 leases in White Zone totalling 1181 A. and carrying 34 head of cattle Bragg Creek Allotment 200 A.U.M.s Elbow Allotment 895 A.U.M.s McLean Allotment 1075 A.U.M.s Limited grazing west of McConnell Fault	Low Range improvement potential Bragg Creek Allotment 260 A. Elbow Allotment 1706 A. McLean Allotment 237 A.	High	E.S.P. - Grazing restricted in Zone 4 519 A.U.M.s affected
	Mineral (Coal)	High where Kootenay Formation present	1 existing lease, no active operations	Low	Low	Coal Policy – Category 1 – No exploration or development
	Petroleum and Natural Gas	East of McConnell Fault - good West of McConnell Fault - poor See Recreation for facility development	Moose Mt. Gas Field 6 producing wells, 17 abandoned Many dispositions - all east of McConnell Fault	High	High	Request for new pipeline to service Moose and Whiskey Fields

Summary of Background Information – Continued

Eco-Watershed Unit	Land/Resource Use	Capability	Present Use	Potential	Demand	Policy and Other Implications
Elbow Continued –	Recreation	Facility development capability · high 30 km² · moderate 50 km² · low 70 km² River capability · high	Bragg Creek Provincial Park Bragg Creek Youth Hostel Gooseberry Travel Information Centre Campgrounds · Bragg Creek, Gooseberry, McLean Creek, Paddy's Flat, Beaver Flat, Ford Creek, Prairie Creek, Canyon Creek, River Cove and Paddy's Flat Group, back-country · 3 Trails-cross-country skiing, snowmobile, ATV, equestrian, hiking Camp Horizon Water-based activities on Elbow River	Low	High Potential Olympic site at Bragg Creek	Recreation development guided by Kananaskis Country Policy McLean Creek off highway vehicle zone
	Timber	Tree productivity · high 20 km² · moderate 60 km² · low 30 km² · not capable 30 km²	Low Harvesting operations ongoing at Bragg Creek and Elbow Knob	Moderate	Moderate	A.F.S. request for permanent Forest Land Base east of McConnell Fault
	Water	Water quantity west of McConnell Fault · high (>30") east of McConnell Fault · moderate 20" - 30"	Comprises 4% of Bow River Basin but supplies 14% of flow	High Reservations for water power development on Canyon Creek, Shoulder Creek and Elbow River at Quirk Creek	High	Watershed concerns are paramount in Eastern Slopes
	Wildlife	Browse productivity · high 20 km² · moderate 130 km² See grazing for grass productivity Winter availability of browse · high 30 km² · moderate 80 km² · low 40 km² Winter availability of grass · high 30 km² · moderate 10 km² · low 80 km²	Sheep and goats range west of McConnell Fault Deer range east of McConnell Fault Elk and moose range throughout area Critical wildlife areas on Forget-me-not, Powderface and Nihahi Ridges Hunting, trapping, non consumptive uses	High	High	

Summary of Background Information – Continued

Eco-Watershed Unit	Land/Resource Use	Capability	Present Use	Potential	Demand	Policy and Other Implications
THREEPOINT-FISH Area 320 km^2 Valley Bottoms 80 km^2	Archeological/ Historical	Portions along Threepoint Creek have moderate archeological sensitivity				
	Ecological		Existing Natural Area – Foothills (to be phased out)			
	Fisheries	Angling capability is good		High	High	Fish, Fisher, Threepoint and Ware are rated key fisheries streams
	Grazing	Grass productivity -high 10 km^2 -low 60 km^2 -not capable 10 km^2	1 lease in White Zone totalling 642 A. and carrying 15 head of cattle Fish Creek Allotment - 725 A.U.M.s North Sheep Allotment - 3190 A.U.M.s	Low -range improvement potential -Fish Creek Allotment 966A -North Sheep Allotment - 2848 A	High	E.S.P. – Grazing to be restricted in Zone 2 Approximately 1 555 A.U.M.s affected
	Mineral (Coal)	Not capable	2 existing leases, no active operation	Low	Low	Coal – Category 1 – No exploration or development
	Petroleum and Natural Gas	High See recreation for facility development capability	Whiskey and Quirk Creek Gas Fields 10 gas wells, 5 abandoned Many dispositions	High	High	Request for new pipeline to service Moose and Whiskey Fields
	Recreation	Facility development capability -high 40 km^2 -moderate 20 km^2 -low 20 km^2 River capability -low (limitation -narrow)	Campground - North Fork - North Fork Group A and B Trails - hiking, equestrian, snowmobile, ATV	Moderate	High	McLean Creek Off-Highway Vehicle Zone
	Timber	Tree productivity -high 40 km^2 -low 10 km^2 -not capable 30 km^2	Low Proposed Licence Nos. 1644, 1648	Moderate	Moderate	A.F.S. request for permanent Forest Land Base

Summary of Background Information – Continued

Eco-Watershed Unit	Land/Resource Use	Capability	Present Use	Potential	Demand	Policy and Other Implications
Threepoint-Fish Continued--	Water	Water quantity -low (< 20")	Fish Creek comprises 3% of Bow River Basin and supplies 4% of flow. See Sheep for Threepoint Creek	High	High	Watershed concerns are paramount in Eastern Slopes
	Wildlife	Browse productivity -high 20 km^2 -moderate 60 km^2 See grazing for grass productivity Winter availability of grass and browse -high 50 km^2 -moderate 20 km^2 -low 10 km^2	Deer, moose, elk range throughout area Critical winter range on Forget-me-not, Volcano, and John Ware Ridges and through Death Valley Hunting, trapping, non-consumptive uses	High	High	

Summary of Background Information – Continued

Eco-Watershed Unit	Land/Resource Use	Capability	Present Use	Potential	Demand	Policy and Other Implications
SHEEP Area 440 km^2 Valley Bottoms 50 km^2	Archeological/ Historical	Corridor along Sheep River has high archeological sensitivity Historical sites -Burns and Indian Oil Coal Mines				
	Ecological		Proposed Educational Natural Area -Macabee Creek			
	Fisheries	Angling capability is excellent	Junction Lake is stocked Gorge Creek closed to angling	High	High	
	Grazing	Grass productivity -moderate 10 km^2 -low 30 km^2 -not capable 10 km^2	South Sheep Allotment - 5 500 A.U.M.s	Low Range improvement -700 A.	High	E.S.P. restricts grazing Zone 2, 1545 A.U.M.'s affected
	Mineral (Coal)	High where Kootenay Formation present	Many existing leases and some freehold No active operations	Low	Low	Coal Policy – Category 1 and 2
	Petroleum and Natural Gas	High - east of McConnell Fault Low - west of McConnell Fault See Recreation for facility development capability	Some petroleum and natural gas dispositions east of McConnell Fault	High	High	
	Recreation	Facility development capability -high 20 km^2 -moderate 20 km^2 -low 10 km^2 River capability -moderate (limitation -difficult access)	Campgrounds -Sandy McNab, Bluerock -Sandy McNab Group Trails -cross country skiing, equestrian, hiking	Moderate	High	
	Timber	Tree productivity - high 30 km^2 -moderate 10 km^2 -low 10 km^2	Low	Moderate	Moderate	A.F.S. request for permanent Forest Land Base east of McConnell Fault

Summary of Background Information – Continued

Eco-Watershed Unit	Land/Resource Use	Capability	Present Use	Potential	Demand	Policy and Other Implications
Sheep – Continued	Water	Water quantity -east of McConnell Fault low (< 20") -west of McConnell Fault high (>30")	Sheep-Threepoint comprise 3% of Bow River Basin and supply 5% of flow	High	High	Watershed concerns are paramount in Eastern Slopes
	Wildlife	Browse productivity -moderate 50 km^2 Grass productivity -See grazing Grass and browse availability in winter -high 10 km^2 -moderate 20 km^2 -low 20 km^2	Sheep and goats range upper slopes west of McConnell Fault Deer and elk range throughout area Moose range valley bottoms east of McConnell Fault Critical winter habitat -Gorge Creek, Sheep River, Green Mtn. Hunting, trapping, non-consumptive uses	High	High	R.B. Miller Research Station at Gorge Creek Sheep River Wildlife Sanctuary

Summary of Background Information – Continued

Eco-Watershed Unit	Land/Resource Use	Capability	Present Use	Potential	Demand	Policy and Other Implications
HIGHWOOD Area 490 km^2 Valley Bottoms 100 km^2	Archeological/ Historical	Corridor along Highwood River has high archeological sensitivity Trap, Sullivan and Etherington Creeks have moderate archeological sensitivity				
	Fisheries	Angling capability is excellent	Beaverdams on Storm, Picklejar, Cat Creeks and at Highwood Junction are stocked McPhail, Loomis and Carnarvon Lakes are stocked Picklejar Lakes closed to angling	High	High	
	Grazing	Grass productivity -high 40 km^2 -low 60 km^2	8 leases in White Zone totalling 21 650 A. and carrying 526 head of cattle Blue Ridge Allotment - 140 A.U.M.s Deep Creek Allotment - 525 A.U.M.s Sullivan Flat Allotment - 1475 A.U.M.s Highwood Allotment - 1514 A.U.M.s	Low Range improvement potential Deep Creek Allotment 1127 A. Sullivan Flat Allotment 3084 A. Highwood Allotment 3084 A.	High	E.S.P. restricts cattle from Zone 4 (488 A.U.M.s affected) and Zone 2 (1 240 A.U.M.s affected)
	Mineral (Coal)	High where Kootenay Formation present	Many leases, no active operations although there is an extensive history of coal mining	Low	Low	Coal Policy – Category 1 and 2
	Petroleum and Natural Gas	-east of McConnell Fault -high -west of McConnell Fault -low See Recreation for facility development capability	3 gas wells, 3 abandoned wells - all east of McConnell Fault Many dispositions throughout	High	High	E & NR policy not to allow petroleum and natural gas dispositions west of Highwood Range
	Recreation	Facility development capability -high 5 km^2 -moderate 5 km^2 River capability -high	Campgrounds -Highwood and Etherington Group Camps Trails -hiking, snowmobile Highwood House service centre	High	High	Kananaskis Country Policy and E.S.P. indicate wildlife concerns are to have priority over recreation
	Timber	Tree productivity -moderate 50 km^2 -not capable 40 km^2	Low Proposed timber licences 2172, 2174	Moderate	Moderate	A.F.S. request for permanent Forest Land Base

Summary of Background Information – Continued

Eco-Watershed Unit	Land/Resource Use	Capability	Present Use	Potential	Demand	Policy and Other Implications
Highwood Continued –	Water	Water quantity -east of McConnell Fault -low (<20") -west of McConnell Fault -high (>30")	Comprises 5% of Bow River Basin but 9% of flow (includes Cataract and Pekisko Creeks)	High	High	Watershed concerns are paramount in Eastern Slopes
	Wildlife	Browse productivity -high 40 km^2 -low 60 km^2 Grass productivity -See grazing Grass and browse availability in winter -high 40 km^2 -low 60 km^2	Sheep and goats range through Elk and Highwood Ranges Moose, deer, elk range through area except for high alpine reaches Critical range - Mist Range, Mist Ridge Highwood Valley downstream from Linenham Meadows, Strawberry Hills, Fir Deep-Marston-Wileman Creeks, Trap Creek, Sullivan Creek Hunting, trapping, non consumptive uses	High	High	

Summary of Background Information – Continued

Eco-Watershed Unit	Land/Resource Use	Capability	Present Use	Potential	Demand	Policy and Other Implications
PEKISKO-WILLOW Area 300 km² Valley Bottoms 80 km²	Archeological/ Historical	Minor areas in foothills have moderate archeological sensitivity High historic interest, e.g. Prince of Wales Ranch				
	Ecological		Existing Natural Area - Plateau Mt. -to be expanded and changed to Special Ecological Reserve			
	Fisheries	Angling capability is good		High	High	Pekisko and Willow Creeks are rated key fisheries streams
	Grazing	Grass productivity -high 60 km² -low 20 km²	2 leases in White Zone totalling 17 440 A. and carrying 560 head of cattle Pekisko Allotment 1,800 A.U.M.s Section Six Allotment 140 A.U.M.s *Shepard-Stimson Allotment -1 478 A.U.M.s *Willow Creek Allotment 1 750 A.U.M.s *Savanna Allotment 850 A.U.M.s *partially in Livingstone-Porcupine Hills Planning Area	Low Range improvement -Pekisko 572 A. -Shepard-Stimson 890 A. -Willow Creek 274 A.	High	E.S.P. restricts grazing in Zones 2 and 4 and prohibits it in Zone 1. Approximately 485 A.U.M.s affected
	Mineral (Coal)	High where Kootenay Formation present	A few existing leases No active operations	Low	Low	Coal Policy – Category 1 and 2
	Petroleum and Natural Gas	High See Recreation for facility development capability	Contains part of Savanna Creek Gas Field 6 gas wells, 5 abandoned wells Many dispositions	High	High	E.S.P. Implementation Statement permits "step-out" situation in part of Savanna Gas Field covered by Zone 1
	Recreation	Facility development capability -high 50 km² -moderate 30 km² River capability -low (limitation-narrow)	Campgrounds -Indian Grave Trails -snowmobile Private backcountry campgrounds and day use facilities on Prince of Wales Ranch	Moderate	Moderate	Cataract Creek Snow Vehicle Forest Land Use Zone
	Timber	Tree productivity -high 20 km² -not capable 60 km²	Low	Moderate	Moderate	A.F.S. request for permanent Forest Land Base Part of Crowsnest Forest - C1 Unit

Summary of Background Information -- Continued

Eco-Watershed Unit	Land/Resource Use	Capability	Present Use	Potential	Demand	Policy and Other Implications
Pekisko-Willow Continued --	Water	Water quantity -moderate (20"-30")	Pekisko Creek is included in Highwood. Willow Creek and Livingstone River are parts of Oldman Drainage	High	High	Watershed concerns are paramount in Eastern Slopes
	Wildlife	Browse productivity -high 40 km^2 Grass productivity -See grazing Grass and browse availability in winter -high 60 km^2	Pika colony on Plateau Mt. Critical areas for sheep and goats on Mt. Burke/Plateau Mt./Hailstone Butte Elk, moose and deer range throughout foothills. Critical areas between Pekisko and Sheppard Creek	High	High	

Summary of Background Information – Continued

Eco-Watershed Unit	Land/Resource Use	Capability	Present Use	Potential	Demand	Policy and Other Implications
CATARACT Area 240 km^2 Valley Bottoms 60 km^2	Archeological/ Historical	Corridor along Cataract Creek has high archeological sensitivity				
	Ecological		Existing Natural Area-Plateau Mountain to be expanded and changed to Special Ecological Reserve			
	Fisheries	Angling capability is excellent	Beaverdams on Cataract Creek are stocked Special regulations apply to Cataract Creek	High	High	Cataract Creek is considered one of the most key fisheries streams in the Eastern Slopes
	Grazing	Grass productivity -high 10 km^2 -low 50 km^2	Cataract Creek Allotment - 640 A.U.M.s	Low Range improvement -1096 A.	High	E.S.P. prohibits grazing in Zone 1 and restricts it in Zone 2. Approximately 100 A.U.M.'s affected
	Mineral (Coal)	High where Kootenay Formation present	Several existing dispositions No active operations	Low	Low	Coal Policy – Category 1 and 2
	Petroleum and Natural Gas	Low	Several existing dispositions,but no activities	Low	Low	
	Recreation	Facility development capability -high 10 km^2 -moderate 50 km^2 River capability -low (limitation - narrow)	Campgrounds - Cataract Creek Trails - Great Divide Trail, snowmobiling	Moderate	Moderate	Cataract Creek Snow Vehicle Forest Land Use Zone
	Timber	Tree productivity -moderate 50 km^2 -low 10 km^2	Moderate (Existing timber licence L8) Proposed timber licence 2171	High	Moderate	A.F.S. request for permanent Forest Land Base
	Water	Water quantity -moderate (20"-30")	See Highwood for Cataract Creek	High	High	Watershed concerns are paramount in Eastern Slopes
	Wildlife	Browse productivity -high 10 km^2 -low 50 km^2 Grass productivity - See grazing Grass and browse availability in winter	Water vole colony on Plateau Mtn. Sheep and goats range on High Rock and Livingstone Ranges. Moose, deer and elk range throughout area with significant summer range along Cataract - Oldman Divide	High	High	

GLOSSARY

Coal Exploration and Development	All activities and infrastructure associated with the exploration, development and production of coal.
Commercial Development	All activities and infrastructure associated with the development of facilities to service the general public.
Cultivation	All activities associated with the production of crops for harvest.
Disposition	A lease, licence, permit or letter of authority issued under provincial legislation for activities either surface or subsurface.
Domestic Grazing	All activities associated with the production and utilization of forage for domestic livestock.
Ecoregion	A unit of the earth's surface characterized by distinctive ecologic responses to climate as expressed by vegetation, soils, water and fauna.
Fishing	The removal of fish species under a licence for any purpose including commercial, recreational or domestic use.
Hunting	The stalking of any wild animal for recreational and management purposes or as a source of food.

Industrial Development	All activities and infrastructure associated with the development of an industrial base to accommodate and service the extraction, removal and processing of resources.
Intensive Recreation	A designated area where high density recreational activities occur.
Logging	All activities associated with the mechanical removal and transport of timber for manufacture into forest products.
Mineral Exploration and Development	All activities and infrastructure associated with the exploration, development and production of minerals.
Non-mechanical Recreation	All recreational activities that do not involve or require the use of motorized equipment.
Off Highway Vehicle Activity	Winter and summer mechanical transportation used to traverse any area not designated as a highway or improved road way.
Petroleum and Natural Gas Exploration and Development	All activities and infrastructure associated with the exploration, development and production of non-renewable petroleum and natural gas resources.
Primitive Camping	A designated camping area with minimal services and non-motorized access.
Residential	All activities and infrastructure associated with semi-permanent and permanent housing for residents.

Resource	Any part of the environment which society perceives as having value.
Scientific Study	Short or long term research requiring a protected study area.
Serviced Camping	A designated camping area that provides a wide range of facilities and mechanical access.
Transportation and Utility Corridors	Linear land areas established to concentrate utilities and roads and to provide access for resource use and development.
Trapping	Sustained yield harvest of fur-bearing animals for commercial production of merchantable fur.

Intent Statements for Eastern Slopes Policy Zones.

The specific intents of the various Eastern Slopes Policy Zones, as interpreted by the Kananaskis Country planning team, are:

Zone 1 (Prime Protection)	To preserve environmentally sensitive terrain and valuable ecological, wildlife and aesthetic resources. To protect those portions of watersheds receiving maximum amounts of precipitation and producing most of the streamflow.
Zone 2 (Critical Wildlife)	To protect range, or terrestrial and aquatic habitats, that are crucial to the maintenance of specific ungulate, furbearer, bird and fish populations.
Zone 3 (Special Use)	To contain lands which have unique management requirements (e.g. historical sites, ecological reserves, scientific research areas) or legislative status which cannot be accommodated within any of the other zones.
Zone 4 (General Recreation)	To retain a variety of natural landscapes within which a wide range of outdoor recreation opportunities may be focussed.
Zone 5 (Multiple Use)	To provide for the integrated management and development of the full range of available resources, without adversely affecting watershed or environmental conditions in the long term.

Zone 6 (Agriculture)	To recognize those lands which are presently utilized or are considered suitable for cultivation and improved grazing. (Note: No examples of this zone are located in the Kananaskis Country Planning Area.)
Zone 7 (Industrial)	To recognize only existing or approved industrial operations, such as coal mines, gas processing plants, cement plants, electric generating stations, and large forest product mills.
Zone 8 (Facility)	To recognize only existing or approved settlement and commercial development areas.